plaintiffs' wells at times did not flow.

13. That the aquifers which supply plaintiffs' wells at all times have remained full of water and the pressures therein have always been sufficient to maintain the minimum elevation of the ground waters in plaintiffs' wells to within ten feet below the natural ground surface or higher and that plaintiffs at all times were able to, or would have been able to obtain the respective quantities of water to which they and each of them were entitled by equipping their wells with small pumps and by maintaining their respective well casings clean and operable.

14. That the reductions in ground water pressures in the aquifers which supply plaintiffs' wells, caused by the operation of defendant Murray City Corporation's 16-inch diameter well, is not an unreasonable interference with the flows of plaintiffs' wells when considered in light of the total situation, i.e. that the aquifers which supply plaintiffs' wells have remained full of water and the pressures therein have maintained the water levels in plaintiffs' wells and each of them to an elevation well above reasonable pumping levels and there has been sufficient recharge into the ground water basin to supply the overall development and withdrawal of in excess of 30,000 acre feet of water annually therefrom with at least 34,000 acre feet of water leaking or overflowing annually therefrom directly into the Jordan River channel, and when further considered in light of the overall objective of promoting and encouraging the most efficient use of the available ground waters within this Basin.

15. That the use by plaintiffs of artesian pressure exclusively as a method of diversion of ground water by means of their wells is not a reasonable or efficient method of diversion of ground water from the underground basin, and the reductions in ground water pressures and the resultant lowering of water levels in plaintiffs' wells caused by the operation of defendant Murray City's